(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 1053.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1786.

VENICE, *January* 15.

THE laſt accounts from the chevalier Emo mention, that the negotiations between him and the bey of Tunis are not broke off: his fleet is ſtill at anchor at the port of Malta, from which place he correſponds with the bey by means of an Engliſh xebec, in pay of the Venetian commander. The chevalier has lately received the ultimatum of the African prince; he requires that the republic of Venice ſhall pay the regency of Tunis 100,000 Venetian ducats beſides the uſual preſents in jewels:—That upon theſe conditions peace ſhall be eſtabliſhed, the arms of Venice replaced upon the conſular houſe, and ſuch arrangements made as ſhall give the republic no further reaſon to complain of the Tunifians.

Feb. 23. We have juſt received an expreſs from Dalmatia with intereſting diſpatches from the proveditor-general of that province: That governor ſolicits immediate and powerful ſuccour to be diſtributed in the frontier places of his government, as he ſays that the pacha of Scutari attributing all his diſgrace to the repreſentations made by the republic to the general ſignior, is determined to attack the Venetian territories, and to commit greater ravages than he did when he violated them to attack the Montenegrins. In conſequence of theſe accounts, government are preparing to repel the attempts of the pacha; the garriſons of Dalmatia are to be doubled, and the proveditor is ordered to watch the motions of the rebel Muſſulman as ſtrictly as poſſible.

MADRID, *February* 12.

The laſt accounts from the Havannah mention, that about 50 miles from Ariſpa, a northern city of Mexico, they have diſcovered a vein of virgin gold, of which ſome has been brought to this capital; this gold is found in as pure a ſtate as that extracted from the mines by means of mercury, and upon the eſſay it proves to be twenty-two and one half carats fine.

Feb. 18. It does not appear that cordiality between our ſovereign and the king of Naples, his ſon, is yet re-eſtabliſhed. The Neapolitan court has not made the ſatisfaction demanded. The change in the miniſtry of the king of the two Sicilies is not approved of by our ſovereign.

The definitive treaty of peace between France and Portugal is concluded, under the mediation of his catholic majeſty, whereby all differences between the contracting parties on the coaſt of Africa are terminated, and proviſion is made for obviating all future diſagreements.

BERLIN, *February* 20.

We ſhall ſoon have the pleaſing ſatisfaction of ſeeing our glorious monarch among us again, who enjoys our whole affection and veneration, his majeſty having declared, that being recovered of his cold and rheumatic pain, he will come to Berlin in a few days.

VIENNA, *March* 1.

A courier arrived here a few days ſince with diſpatches of a very intereſting nature from Berlin. The day after his arrival, the council aſſembled at an early hour, but the reſult of their deliberations has not tranſpired. It is aſſerted, that orders are given for the purchaſe of twelve thouſand horſes for the army.

The emperor has given orders for building an edifice in the ſuburbs of Peſt, in Hungary, on the banks of the Danube, which in grandeur will ſurpaſs the famous hotel for invalids conſtructed by emperor Charles VI. But to what uſe this building will be aſſigned, is not yet known.

HAGUE, *March* 15.

This day the ſtates general reſumed their ſittings. A rumour very generally prevails, that in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion, the great and noble powers will adopt a definitive regulation with reſpect to the important affair of the command of the garriſon of the Hague. Intelligence imports, that that city has come to the reſolution of inſiſting by its deputies in the general aſſembly, that the command of the garriſon ſhall be reſtored to his ſerene highneſs the prince ſtadtholder.

It is reported that the indiſpoſition of the elector of Bavaria again begins to increaſe, and we alſo hear of freſh movements in the imperial dominions, which our politicians look upon as preparations againſt any alterations that may take place in the ſyſtem of that country, if in caſe of the deceaſe of the elector, the duke of Deux Ponts ſhould ſucceed him.

LONDON, *February* 28.

By letters from the Hague, it appears, that diſſention ſtill reigns there with all the violence of party-ſpirit. The partiſans of the ſtadtholder, or rather ſome wretches under the ſpecious pretence, have been ſo ungovernable of late, that orders were given to double the patroles both night and day. Paſquinades and other ſatirical prints have been poſted up at every corner of the ſtreets, reflecting on perſons of the firſt abilities in adminiſtration; and a few days ago ſome of the rioters took the opportunity to chalk out a gibbet on the gates of the French ambaſſador, and on it, after the manner of his country, to hang his excellency in effigy.

Authentic accounts from Liſbon, dated February 7, declare, that advices had been received, dated the latter end of Auguſt laſt, from the Portugueſe ſettlements on the coaſt of Malabar and Goa, which recited, that great diſturbances had happened in the iſland of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch Eaſt-India company, occaſioned by the depredation of a nation called the Bedas, or (according to the Abbe Reynal) Wadas, a ſavage people, who had ſurpriſed the town of Punte de Gale, and put a number of the inhabitants to the ſword: but two days after, the Dutch commandant, who had retired to the magazine, and fortified the hoſpital with about 250 men, ſuddenly fell upon theſe barbarians in the midſt of their triumph, who made a precipitate retreat, leaving their chief, and upwards of four hundred ſlain within the walls of the town, and its environs.

The Dutch Eaſt-India company have preſented a miſſive to the ſtates of Holland, conceived in the following terms:

"Noble, great, and powerful lords,

"Being under the neceſſity of laying before your great mightineſſes our want of money, we think it our indiſpenſable duty to inform your mightineſſes that this want has come to ſuch extremity, that if we do not obtain ſome aſſiſtance we ſhall be obliged to ſtop payment in a month's time.

"Being deſirous to do every thing in our power to prevent this dangerous moment, we think ourſelves bound to addreſs their high mightineſſes (the ſtates general) praying them that they would be pleaſed to contribute to the utmoſt of their power to prevent the fall of the company, and conſequently the ruin of our country. Permit us alſo to renew this requeſt to you, and to implore that you will have a diſpoſition as favourable as ready to comply with our petition on the 17th of January, by which we recommend to you the intereſt of a million of people. We pray God, &c."

This petition is ſigned by the directors and principal proprietors of the Eaſt-India company at Amſterdam, and referred by the ſtates of the province of Holland to a committee.

A meeting was held laſt week by the cabinet, on the preſent commotions in Ireland, the reſult of which, it is reported, was to enforce immediately the moſt vigorous meaſures for the preſervation of the peace in that kingdom.

The king of Naples and the queen of Portugal, are not included in the treaty between the court of Spain and the Algerines. All the corſairs were fitted out, and took to ſea by the third of October laſt. This villainous congregation of pirates conſiſts of 12 ſhips; the ringleader mounts 34 guns, others only 30, and ſome 18, which is the leaſt number. They have made ſeveral prizes of conſequence, but we are happy to hear they have miſſed the crews, who generally made their eſcape from the worſt of all ſlavery.

We hear from very good authority, that an alliance is forming on the continent of a very extraordinary nature, to which Great-Britain is not a party; and that in conſequence of this information, immediate ſteps will be taken by government for the ſecurity of our internal commerce.

The diſcontents and rebellions in the Turkiſh dominions, have effected the health of the grand ſignior, and it is ſaid his death will not be cauſe of regret. His heir apparent, the prince Selim, is the idol of the nation.

March 1. A letter from Algiers, dated January 2, ſays "the frigates that are fitting out here conſiſt of four of 42 guns; three of 36 guns; and five of 32, which will be completed by the latter end of next month. Juſt come in here the brig Nancy, from Boſton, captain Thomas, which was captured by one of the corſairs belonging to this port."

The French have ordered an exact account to be taken of the number of inhabitants reſident in Corſica.

In war, the natives of Corſica are as furious as lions. Death is eſteemed as nothing, not is any power ſufficient to make them yield againſt their inclination; but in peace, and in civil life they are mild and juſt to the greateſt degree. They are alſo naturally quick and lively, and have a particular turn for eloquence.

We have a few of George Alexander Stevens's gloomy politicians ſtill left among us, who are daily crying out in a lamentable ſtrain, what will this world come to? Thus we read of ruin in the midſt of proſperity, and with all our fair proſpects, have prophecies of inevitable deſtruction. But theſe men are not ſo alarmed for the country as they profeſs to be; they are more concerned for themſelves; they do not like proſperity; for when it tends to keep the preſent men in office, and oppoſition out, proſperity is not a pleaſant thing.

March 9. Letters received from Bombay mention the ſafe arrival of the company's ſhips Duke of Montroſe and King George; of the Madras council having ſurrendered to the nabob the aſſignment, his highneſs formerly made of the management of his revenues to lord Macartney; of the Bengal government having appropriated between thirty and forty lacks to the exigencies of Bombay; and of a rupture being hourly expected with Tippoo Sultan and the Mahrattas.

The Jews of Leghorn are now ſupplying the Corſicans with pieces of cannon for ſmall ſhips to defend their traffic againſt the Algerines. They have eſtabliſhed a coral manufactory at Corſica, and have a kind of excluſive privilege of that trade. They deal alſo very conſiderably with the inhabitants of that iſland in oil, from whence the exports of laſt year amounted to no leſs than 2,530,000 French livres. Corſican white wine in conſiderable quantities has been alſo bought up at Leghorn, and ſent to Germany and England. It has been ſold in our taverns as Burgundy. We hear that three Engliſh veſſels have diſpoſed of their cargoes to great advantage at Leghorn. Preference is ſhewn there, as indeed almoſt every where elſe to Britiſh goods.

March 11. The Dutch, who conceived they had overcome every thing when they effected a reconciliation with the emperor, find the ſeeds of diſcontent thickly ſown among the people, and an internal diſcontent and ſpirit of turbulence exiſting, which the governing party are under a neceſſity of iſſuing the ſevereſt ordinances to diſcountenance. The previleges of the ſtadtholder ſeem to be held dangerous, and all the outward parade of reſpect, is ordered to be directed to the aſſembly, in order to impreſs the people with higher ideas of the ſtates. They proceed as yet with a degree of caution towards the prince of Orange, being hemmed in between a number attached to his family on one ſide, and the menaces of the old hero of Pruſſia on the other. The ferment occaſioned, however, by French intriguing, popular diſſatisfaction, and a general unſettledneſs, makes their ſituation critical and uncomfortable.

If the chancellor of the exchequer can realize thoſe bold efforts which he is mentioned to have in contemplation for the reduction of the public burthens, poſterity will owe him much; and great credit muſt be given for abilities, in our preſent circumſtances, which can effect, in a reaſonable number of years, any material amendment of our condition. The people have been ſo much amuſed with hopes of this kind, that it is no wonder they ſhould be incredulous; ſuch an expoſition, however, of the ſtate of the nation is ſoon to take place, as will prove whether it is within the reach of poſſibility.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, February 18.

"It is rumoured here, and in ſeveral parts of Germany, that the landgrave of Heſſe has laid his claim to the Auſtrian Brabant, and is preparing to produce his titles thereto. This may prove a pill harder of digeſtion to the emperor than his defeat in regard to the exchange; as there is no doubt but the above ſovereign will be properly ſupported in his claim by the king of Pruſſia and other princes engaged in the German league, the immediate purpoſe of which is to check the alarming and overgrown power of the houſe of Auſtria."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 11.

"The ſtates of Holland and Weſt-Friſeland, who are adjourned to the 15th current, have iſſued out a proclamation, by which all inhabitants of theſe provinces are ſtrictly and expreſsly forbid, in caſes of public rejoicing, or on any other occaſion whatever, hoiſting up flags on the tops of ſteeples, &c. as the practice has been hitherto. It alſo prohibits the wearing or ſelling any badge of diſtinction, eſpecially of orange coloured ribands, &c. as this colour not being ſanctioned by authority, it can only be worn from a ſpirit of party, which has already occaſioned too much confuſion to be tolerated any longer.——

The delinquents are threatened with the high indignation of their noble mightineſſes, and declared liable to impriſonment in the firſt inſtance, corporal puniſhment, and even death, as voluntary diſturbers of the public peace and tranquillity. The proclamation concludes with a promiſe of impunity to all ſuch accomplices as will turn informers, and declares that all thoſe who ſhall neglect to appriſe government of ſuch miſdeeds as may come to their knowledge, guilty of miſpriſion and puniſhable by the laws, as if they had been parties concerned."

March 14. High as party zeal at preſent runs, the empire flouriſhes, and is likely to continue to do ſo. In ſpite of oppoſition, the public finances have been put into a train that promiſes the moſt beneficial conſequences. Inſtead of hearing of deficiencies in the exchequer; we have the pleaſure of being aſſured of many thouſands of ſurplus: to the production of this happy ſtate of things, the ſuppreſſion of ſmuggling—which was ſo vigorouſly oppoſed by the whig party—has contributed more than any other meaſure. Such, indeed, is the preſent aſpect of national affairs, that the people have reaſon to look for nothing but proſperity. There is no light in which the two grand contending political parties can be viewed, which does not point to ſuch exhilirating proſpects. Miniſtry can effect nothing but what is good; becauſe, though they are vigilant and active, they are too upright and virtuous ever to give countenance to any meaſures which a wiſe and candid man could ſuſpect of being a bad one. And as to their opponents, they never can abuſe power; becauſe the nation never will commit it to their hands. Some of them can make a good ſpeech; and ſo far as their ſpeeches can afford pleaſure, ſo far will they be looked upon as ſtateſmen: look beyond this point, and you overlook the patriots.

A report yeſterday morning ſtrongly prevailed of the death of lord Mansfield, but upon inquiry, his lordſhip was found to be in good health, and gone from home in a chaiſe—this is the eighth time within three years that his lordſhip's death has been announced.

Letters from Liſbon, dated February 21, mention, that advices had been received from Goa, declaring that the diſputes between the Portugueſe and the Dutch were continually increaſing, and that hoſtilities have been commenced on the coaſt of Malabar, in conſequence of four Portugueſe miſſionaries having been put to death by the Batavians, under pretence of their being ſpies.

March 16. The miniſter of France to remedy the inconvenience of heavy taxes on the produce of lands, has laid a duty on the conſumption, which is paid without murmuring, as the tax is ſo blended with the price of the commodity: and this diviſion of a tax between the produce and the conſumption is looked upon as an admirable ſtroke of policy, as equalizing the effects of a great diſproportion in the produce of different harveſts.

A correſpondence of rather a rude ſort has paſſed between Mr. Mayor, of Boſton, and an Engliſh officer, who had the direction and care of ſome victuallers in that harbour; from which it appears that the Americans mean to exclude all Britiſh bottoms, unleſs ſome conceſſions are made to them by the commercial treaty which has been ſo long depending.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, January 26.

"A Ruſſian miniſter at this court having received an expreſs from Peterſburgh, repaired immediately to the Reis Effendi, and was for two hours in conference with that ſecretary of ſtate. Every thing conſpires to make us ſuppoſe that the buſineſs is of the utmoſt importance. The following is the general and moſt probable conjecture: it is certain, that ſeveral hordes of the Tartars on the confines of the Caſpian Sea, have committed repeated hoſtilities againſt the princes of Georgia, ever ſince thoſe two ſovereigns have put themſelves under the protection of Ruſſia. The conference therefore had certainly for its object, the complaints of the empreſs againſt thoſe nations ſubject to the Turkiſh empire."

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, February 26.

"The Magdalene Triompha, lately arrived in the Tagus on account of the Oriental company of Portugal, brings letters as far as the 2d of October from Goa, on the Malabar coaſt (ſhe had not been on the other ſide of the peninſula ſince June) where all was quiet when ſhe ſailed; the Portugueſe governor of Goa having found means to make up the differences which ſubſiſted with the rajah of Gicke, a neighbour of the Mahrattas, but a ſeparate and powerful prince. The Magdalene was at Pondicherry in July, where the French are making complete repairs of their fortifications, and erecting new ones, extending their lines and circumvallations much beyond the former boundaries. The Gallic intereſt is reported to be increaſing very faſt in Aſia, as well from the great territory of which they are now poſſeſſed, as from the connexions they have formed through means of ſome of the moſt powerful tribes, with whom they are endeavouring to make ſtronger connexions, particularly at Surat and Agra."

March 17. The biſhop of Landaff has in his laſt work given the following juſt and ſpirited repreſentation of our public circumſtances. My notion of national improvements, ſecurity and happineſs, tends not ſo much to the extending of our commerce, or the increaſing the number of our manufactures, as to the increaſe of an hardy, and comparatively ſpeaking, innocent race of peaſants, by making *corn to grow on millions of acres* of land, where none has ever grown before. Let us but once have as many Britons in the kingdom, as the well cultivated lands of Great-Britain are able to ſuſtain, and we ſhall have little to regret in the loſs of America; nothing to apprehend from the partitioning policy of all the continental deſpots in Europe. In thus fixing the baſis of national ſtrength, in the improved cultivation of our lands, I am far from inſinuating that manufactures and agriculture cannot ſubſiſt in an eminent degree of perfection together; on the contrary I conſider them as mutually ſubſervient to each other; and am quite aware that in the preſent ſtate of finance in this kingdom, our commerce ought to be cheriſhed with ſingular indulgence, nor ſhall we ſufficiently avail ourſelves of the ineſtimable advantage of an inſular ſituation, if we do not conſider our glory and ſafety as connected with the number of our ſeamen, and every child in politics muſt know, that the number of our ſeamen will ever be proportioned to the extent of our foreign and domeſtic commerce.

Extract of a letter from Plimpton, March 4.

"This week a man of Plymouth ſold his wife to a maſter of a ſhip for two guineas. The captain took her on board with him; but after keeping her a few nights, he ſeemed to be tired of his bargain, and deſired that ſhe would return to her huſband, which ſhe accordingly did. On her return the huſband uſed her ill, upon which the woman returned to the captain, taking with her two of her children. The captain, however, received her very coolly; ſaid he could not take her to ſea with him on any account, and left her in his cabin; upon which the woman, after delivering two ſilver ſpoons, and a ſmall box with a few guineas therein, to her children, whom ſhe ſent upon deck, took a loaded piſtol, and attempted to fire it into her ear. The ball lodged into her neck. She lay weltering in her blood all night, and in the morning the captain conducted her aſhore to Plymouth, to her mother's where ſhe now remains, and is likely to recover."

The Swallow packet is refitting in order to take lord Cornwallis and ſuite to Bengal; this is the ſame packet that carried out and brought home lord Macartney, ſhe is about 390 tons burthen, and a remarkable ſwift ſailer. His lordſhip will quit England about the latter end of April.

Lord Howe has conſtructed a draught of a third rate ſhip of war, to carry eighty guns, which he has communicated to the navy board, to be ſent by them to the different king's yards, to have a new ſet of eighty gun ſhips built. They are to carry their guns upon two decks, which will make them the moſt uſeful, as well as moſt formidable ſhips in our navy, and is ſuppoſed will be the greateſt improvement that poſſibly could have been made. Their metal is to be equal to the firſt rates, and their guns all upon a new conſtruction.

A letter from Algiers, dated November 30, ſays "On the 7th of October laſt there arrived here a Spaniſh brigantine from Alicant. The compte d'Eſpilly, and the ſuperior of the hoſpital of Tunis were on board. On the 8th the compte obtained an audience of the dey, and was very graciouſly received; but after the letter from the king of Spain was read, the dey was much enraged. His catholic majeſty informs him, that he did not intend to make the uſual preſents of ammunition, ſhips, &c. but would give the amount in money. To this the dey would grant no anſwer to M. d'Eſpilly. He even ſaid, he would rather begin the war anew, than ſubſcribe to ſuch conditions. Next morning, however, having conſidered the danger of another war, he ſent for the compte d'Eſpilly, and after ſome threatening language declared finally, that he accepted the conditions which the king of Spain had offered. On this, pacification was again agreed on."

March 18. Nothing could be more preciſe than the inſtructions given by his majeſty to the board of officers on the review of the fortifications, which was directly ſubmitted to them by the king, viz. Whether a ſyſtem of naval defence alone—A ſyſtem of land defence, from troops alone, or—A ſyſtem of naval and land defence combined—could be relied on for the protection of theſe places; or—where fortifications were neceſſary? On thoſe inſtructions the board were directed to give their opinions, part of which have been ſubmitted to parliamentary inveſtigation.

With reſpect to the preſent treaty of commerce with the court of Verſailles, there is one general maxim which ought to be invariably attended to, by the Engliſh negotiators, and which is, that in almoſt all treaties for the improvement of trade, that party has the advantage who poſſeſſes the greateſt capital, credit, induſtry and invention; and what is neceſſary to theſe, the readieſt and moſt extenſive markets. It ſhould by no means be our object to ſtand debating and bargaining about trifles; our principle object ſhould be, in the preſent juncture, whatever treaties we wiſh to make, to make them with expedition; leſt our rivals in trade ſhould get before us; and conclude treaties with one another to exclude us from their ports.

The moderate people in Holland, who are of no party, expreſs their ſorrow to find that the diſputes between the ſtates and their ſovereign, have a tendency to end in mutual infractions on the conſtitution. The affair of the magiſtracy of Groningen has excited conſiderable alarms.

The late Mrs. Wright was one of the moſt extraordinary characters of the age, as an artiſt, and was a profound politician: in an early period of life ſhe gave ſtrong indications of a ſingular talent for taking likeneſſes in wax, and did not fail to take heads of ſome of the leading Americans, at the commencement of the American conteſt, in which her family became much injured. At rather an advanced age ſhe found herſelf greatly diſtreſſed by the ravages of the civil broils occaſioned by the councils and inſtruments which the miniſter of England employed, and the old lady, both diſtreſſed and enraged, quitted her native country with a determination of ſerving it in Britain. She added to the moſt famous Americans, the heads of the Engliſh moſt diſtinguiſhed at that time for oppoſition to lord North's meaſures; and as her reputation drew a very great variety of people of all ranks to ſee the marvellous productions of her ingenuity. She ſoon found out the avenues to get information of almoſt every deſign which was agitated or intended to be executed in America, and was the object of the moſt entire confidence of Dr. Franklin and others, with whom ſhe correſponded, and gave information during the whole war; as ſoon as a general was appointed to go out to mount the tragi-comical ſtage in America, from the commanders in chief to the brigadier, ſhe inſtantly found ſome acceſs to a part of the family, and diſcovered the number of troops to be employed, and the ends of their expatriotic deſtination. The late lord Chatham paid her ſeveral viſits, and was pleaſed with the ſimplicity of her manners, and very deep underſtanding. She took his likeneſs, which appears in the Abbey of Weſtminſter; and though ſhe had been in France, and much careſſed by the political geniuſſes of that kingdom; yet at the end of the war ſhe was ſo ſingularly attached to England, that ſhe was conſtantly employed to enforce forgiveneſs among her country people, whom ſhe adviſed for the future to look to England in preference to France for trade and alliance.

April 12. When the deteſted Eaſt-India regulating bill was firſt brought forward, miniſters affirmed that it was the *moſt perfect* and excellent ſyſtem that could be thought of, for eſtabliſhing peace, juſtice, and harmony in our Oriental poſſeſſions; ſeveral clauſes were altered, and then it was poſitively the *moſt perfect*. The committee to which the bill was preferred, probably thinking otherwiſe, made ſeveral amendments, which had not the leaſt effect upon the miniſterial ſong, for ſtill the *moſt perfect* was chaunted forth through the whole phalanx, from the ſupercilious placeman to the humble expectant; yet this *moſt perfect* ſyſtem in one year has been found abſurd, oppreſſive, and impolitic, and thoſe who ſo loudly extolled it in every ſtage, are the very perſons who unconcernedly point out its defects, and imperfections, and propoſe amendments that they have the aſſurance to aſſert will certainly anſwer the deſirable purpoſe; but after ſuch a proof, what little credit is due to their aſſertions! it is no wonder that credulity itſelf ſhould no longer be a dupe to their fallacy.

According to the lateſt advices from Amſterdam, it is now fully apparent that the late war had ſhook the credit of Holland to its very centre. The Eaſt-India company at Amſterdam, notwithſtanding the aſſiſtance afforded them by the ſtates general, have not re-eſtabliſhed themſelves; as a proof of which, five ſhips, which had been fitting for ſeveral months, remain at Amſterdam without a ſingle package on board. Their Eaſt-India company are but in little better plight. Theſe and their internal diſputes make Holland but an indifferent ſituation.

A letter from Tunis, February 29, ſays, "It is expected that we ſhall ſoon hear of a final accommodation between this regency and the republic of Venice. An Engliſh ſloop was entruſted with the diſpatches relative to the treaty, to carry them to the commander in chief of the Venetian ſquadron, which is ſtill at anchor at Malta. Four voyages have been made from Tunis to Malta on this ſubject with the propoſitions of the dey, and the anſwer of the chevalier Emo."

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 4.

"Great preparations are making at the hotel of the count de Merci, the imperial ambaſſador, for the accommodation of an illuſtrious viſitor who is looked for to arrive ſome time next week. We expect this great perſonage to be the emperor, who is coming to viſit the Low Countries, and in his way will paſs a few days in this capital."

They write from Liſbon, of the 17th ult. that a galley of 16 guns and 40 men, which was cruiſing off Teneriffe, and bore the Mooriſh flag, was brought in there by the Portugueſe frigate Santa Iſabella, of 20 guns. As the veſſel had taken ſeveral Portugueſe ſhips, and was the firſt under the emperor of Morocco's colours, that had been found making depredations on the Portugueſe trade, an account was ſent to the Portugueſe conſul at Mogadore, to lay the matter before the emperor of Morocco, as there is no war between the two powers.

NEW-YORK, *May* 16.

We hear the articles of flour and Indian corn, are very ſcarce and dear in the Bermuda iſlands. The fact is, that unfortunate little country is almoſt in a ſtate of *ſtarvation*, owing to their preſent *royal* connexion, and ſubſervience to Britiſh laws. Parſon Richardſon, a worthy gentle-

man, and the only clergyman of the epiſcopal perſuaſion in the iſland, has lately petitioned their aſſembly for relief, aſſerting that five ſhillings per day (his ſtipend) will not purchaſe the ſingle article of bread for the daily conſumption of his family.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated the 14th of March laſt, received by a houſe of indubitable credit in this city.

"We lately had here the American negotiator Mr. Lamb, and his ſecretary Mr. Randall, who it is ſaid came to procure the king's protection towards entering into a negotiation for peace in behalf of the United States of America with the regency of Algiers; His majeſty generouſly ordered his miniſter to grant this favour, and they were accordingly furniſhed with proper letters and recommendations to the count d'Aſpilly who is charged with the affairs of this kingdom there. They were alſo provided with letters for the captain-general of Barcelona, with orders to aſſiſt them in procuring a proper veſſel to convey them to Algiers, and a permiſſion to export money free of duties. We juſt hear that every thing has been complied with at Barcelona, to their utmoſt ſatisfaction, and that they had ſailed for their deſtination.

"Mr. Barclay the American conſul in France, and colonel Franks are alſo juſt arrived in this city, and it is reported, they come to requeſt the king's mediation for a peace with the emperor of Morocco. They have already been introduced to the count de Florida Blanca, who gave them the moſt friendly reception, and whereas his majeſty has of late given ſo many proofs of his generous benevolence towards the American ſufferers in Barbary, and the emperor is particularly attached to our ſovereign, it is expected they will meet with ſucceſs, however in the mean time we learn the Algerines are already come out, and many veſſels were preparing with a view to cruiſe in latitudes much beyond what people could imagine, being encouraged by foreign navigators. After a long ſuſpenſe of three years without ſending an ambaſſador to the court of London, notwithſtanding the earl of Cheſterfield ſet off for this city early in 1784 with the ſame character, we find by this day's gazette, that his majeſty has named the count Fernan Nunes, to that embaſſy, and it is ſaid, is to proceed immediately. This nobleman, whoſe talents and abilities are well known, is one of our firſt grandees, and has been many years ambaſſador in Portugal, ſo that it is imagined ſome of the moſt important matters are on hand between the two courts. Don Franciſco Monino, brother to count Florida Blanca, is to ſucceed in the embaſſy of Liſbon, and Don Simon Caſas to that at Venice, which Mr. Monino occupied."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 20.

The time having expired for which the honourable David Ramſey, Eſq; was elected to ſerve as a delegate in congreſs from the ſtate of South-Carolina;—Congreſs proceeded to the choice of a chairman in the room of Mr. Ramſay; and the ballots being taken; the honourable Nathaniel Gorham, was elected.

Extract of a letter from Paris to a gentleman in Edinburgh, dated February 4, 1786.

"While you in Britain continue adopting the manners here, we are ſo much Britiſh by the ſumptuary laws of faſhion, that both nations muſt ſoon become united in their taſte for dreſs.

"The jockey dreſs is now as common here as in London or Edinburgh, and really ſome of our jockeys cut as ridiculous figures.

"Although ſome of our ladies have condeſcended to adorn their perſons *a-la-mode d'Anglois*, yet the rage ſtill remains for their own fanciful inventions.—Britain, in this point, has conquered our men, but the women remain unſubdued.

"An occurrence lately happened near Verſailles, that has occaſioned much converſation about court.——Our monarch took it into his head to be enraptured with the beauty of a *milk-maid* in the neighbourhood. His amiable conſort, hearing of the intrigue, had the curioſity to obtain a ſight of her humble rival. Her figure, manner and dreſs, were ſo acceptable to the queen, that ſhe could not help praiſing his majeſty's taſte, made the girl a handſome preſent, and ordered an exact pattern of every part of her dreſs to be made for herſelf. When this was completed, ſhe one day ſurpriſed the grand monarque in the gardens *a la Laitiere*.

"Thus, while her female objects are all wearing *diadems*, ſhe who has the only right to a *diadem* is contented with the habit of a milk-maid, and is particularly fond of *la coiffure de la laitiere*. Every lady at court is now dreſſed *a la laitiere*, or in the milk-maid mode. The cap is perfectly new. It is fixed on the back part of the head by a graſs green riband. The upper part of the head is uncovered, and the *tout enſemble* is delightfully attractive."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at fort M'Intoſh, dated May 4.

"This day I am to ſet off with captain Ziegler's company for the Miami, to reinforce major Finney, who is likely to ſuffer there by the ſavages.—Another company is to reinforce major Doughty at Muſkingham; ſo that you will readily perceive we do not think ourſelves ſo perfectly ſecure as is generally imagined."

Extract of a letter from South-Carolina, April 9.

"A few days ago I arrived here from the iſland of Providence, where I had paſſed ſome weeks, you may ſuppoſe, not with any very great ſatisfaction—continual riots and diſturbances characteriſe this place, and the officers of government, I believe, are as little at their eaſe as any unfortunate 'ſquires upon the earth.—The iſland of Abaco does not populate with the rapidity that was firſt expected.—Lazineſs, indeed, ſeems univerſally prevalent among the whites, and negroes fall to the lot of very few among them—were it not for the plenty of fiſh here, in all likelihood, this and the neigbouring iſlands would ſoon be deſerted, and the United States again bleſſed with a number of elegant characters."

A letter from Briſtol (England) dated February 10, ſays, "Perhaps you are not thoroughly informed that the Britiſh navigation act is enforced in ſuch a manner as abſolutely to prohibit the entry, at any port in Great-Britain, of American ſhips loaded with the produce of America, either all or in part, upon any other condition than the captain of every veſſel, on his arrival, declaring upon oath, that the ſhip, &c. is really and *bona fide* wholly American property; alſo that ſuch commander, with at leaſt two-thirds of his crew, are ſubjects, &c. of the United States of America; otherwiſe the veſſel's cargo cannot be admitted to an entry in any cuſtom-houſe in Britain: But muſt, of courſe, go to ſome foreign market, or return to America. If this material information ſhould not be generally known on your ſide, pleaſe to communicate the ſame, for the government of ſhip owners, merchants, &c."

The rage for commerce which prevails all over Europe at this time, muſt ultimately tend to the revolutions of empires; where ſuperiority of intereſt in commerce is deſtroyed, the world will have more manufacturers than tools, and more manufacturers than individuals to conſume them.

Annapolis, May 30, 1786.

HAVING received poſitive inſtructions from the late PROPRIETOR to put every debt due him in ſuit, without reſpect to perſons, which we have delayed hitherto, in hopes the late farmers of quit rents, ſtewards of manors, and others concerned, would have paid ſome regard to our former advertiſements, by ſhewing an inclination to ſettle amicably and make payment; which having neglected, we have only to aſſure them that after the 20th day of July next, agreeably to the truſt repoſed in us, actions muſt commence againſt both principals and ſecurities as no longer indulgence can be given. 4 w

JOHN and JONAS CLAPHAM, attornies in fact.

May 25, 1786.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on Friday night laſt, a bright bay MARE, near fifteen hands high, with a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, a hanging mane on her near ſide, part of which was cut ſome time ago and occaſions its ſtanding upright, a ſwitch tail, ſhe paces, trots and gallops. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber ſhall have four dollars, if taken up at any diſtance from town ſhall have eight dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHARLES STEUART.

AS many of the friends of the late O. HANBURY, Eſq; and Meſſieurs HANBURY and LLOYD, have repeatedly expreſſed their deſire to renew a correſpondence with that houſe, they are hereby informed that Mr. JOHN LLOYD, executor and one of the ſurviving partners, will have a ſhip in Patuxent, which may be daily expected, and will be obliged to every gentleman who may think proper to entruſt tobaccoes to his care.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN conſequence of an act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, the commiſſioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon thoſe perſons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 ſtock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpoſe, to render an account of the quantities they reſpectively took or cauſed to be taken away, and to pay for the ſame, otherwiſe a bill in chancery will be filed againſt them without delay. The commiſſioners requeſt the favour of ſuch citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, leſt ſuch perſons ſhould ſhamefully neglect to render an account.

The commiſſioners will contract with any perſon or perſons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this ſpring, the dimenſions 127 feet by 63 feet, ſtone for the purpoſe being already at the place; they alſo wiſh to receive propoſals from any perſon inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the courſe of the enſuing ſummer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commiſſioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any propoſals that may be made in conſequence of this notice.

May 8, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers have for ſale ſhell lime, of the beſt quality, and will deliver it at Annapolis on a ſhort notice. 6 w

JAMES PEARCE, Severn-ferry,
EDWARD VIDLER, Annapolis.

THE ſubſcribers for erecting a church in the city of Annapolis, are requeſted to pay one fifth of their ſubſcriptions to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, on or before the 20th of July next.

Prince-George's county, May 8, 1786.

PURSUANT to the directions of an act, intitled An act for the further relief of the ſecurities of Thomas Williams, late collector of the tax and public dues in Prince-George's county, and other purpoſes therein mentioned; notice is hereby given, that the ſeveral debtors of the ſaid Thomas Williams, for public dues and taxes, (except the deputies of the ſaid Thomas Williams, or perſons who acted as ſuch, or perſons who are about to depart from Prince-George's county, or who ſhall remove, or be about to remove his, her, or their property out of the county aforeſaid; or in any manner whatever diſpoſe of the ſame; unleſs it be for the purpoſe of diſcharging the ſaid arrears) are allowed until the firſt day of July next to pay and diſcharge the ſame, after which period, an indiſcriminate execution will take place, (if the ſaid arrears are not paid, on application of the ſubſcriber, or ſuch perſons as he ſhall appoint for that purpoſe; he being veſted by the other ſecurities, with the whole and ſole power of making the collection,) to prevent which attendance will be given on the 9th and 10th of June at Magruder's ferry, the 12th and 13th at Nottingham; the 15th, 16th and 17th at Piſcataway, the 19th, 20th and 21ſt at Bladenſburgh, the 22d, 23d and 24th at Queen-Anne, and the whole of Prince-George's county court week at Upper Marlborough, where and where all thoſe in arrears are requeſted to attend with ſuch receipts and vouchers as they may be poſſeſſed of, for payments made the ſaid Thomas Williams, or any of his deputies, and where all perſons may ſee their reſpective accounts fairly and diſtinctly drawn off, with the credits given as they ſtand on the books of the late Thomas Williams, which has been done at a very conſiderable expence and trouble, for the expreſs purpoſes of giving ſatisfaction to the inhabitants, and to ſave the carriage of large and heavy books from place to place. From the inattention of the people in general, heretofore, with reſpect to the requeſt made by the ſecurities, for all to come and ſettle their accounts, it is to be preſumed they conceive that their accounts are finally cloſed on the books of Mr. Williams; I therefore take this opportunity of informing ſuch, that few, very few accounts of the moſt wealthy and reſpectable are cloſed, and as they have not taken the ſmalleſt pains of ſatisfying the ſecurities, it is hoped after this, that ſuch as have receipts in full will be friendly enough to bring or ſend them in, that they may be compared with the books. This will prevent their being called on, and ſteps taken that will be diſagreeable; as he flatters himſelf that thoſe who know him, cannot poſſibly conceive that it will give him pleaſure to diſtreſs a fellow-citizen, nor ought it to be expected that thoſe who are reduced by an act of benevolence, to the hard condition of being obliged to anſwer for the failure, miſmanagement, and indiſcretion of another perſon, can patiently ſubmit to the loſs of thouſands, ſooner than diſtreſs thoſe, who have from cauſes not ſo laudable, delayed the payment of their public dues. But to remove as far as poſſible the diſtreſſed ſituation of the people for want of caſh, good ſound new inſpected crop tobacco will be received in diſcharge of ſaid arrears, at the following rates, viz. Queen-Anne and Upper Marlborough at 27/6, Taylor's Landing and Pig Point at 35/, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, and Magruder's at 32/6, Bladenſburg, Broad-Creek, Piſcataway, Hunting-Creek, and Benedict at 30/ per cent. if paid by the firſt day of July, after which no one will attempt to complain if their property ſhould be executed and ſold for half its value, nor let any flatter themſelves that their property, if taken, will not be ſold, for the collection muſt be made, even ſhould property ſell but for a tenth of its value, as no further indulgence can be given by,

3 w RINALDO JOHNSON.

April 25, 1786.

MRS. SMITH intends to open a boarding ſchool for young ladies, in Annapolis, next Tueſday, the ſecond of May, and to teach them drawing, tambour, embroidery, open work, crowning, netting, with a variety of other fine work; alſo plain work and marking. She will give the greateſt attention to the health and improvement of the young ladies entruſted to her care.

Annapolis May 8, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, by the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 10th of June next, for ready caſh,

A HOUSE which ſtands upon leaſed ground, in a pleaſant ſituation, near where the new market houſe will ſtand. w3

WILLIAM SEPTON.

London-town, May 14, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber gives notice, that he carries on the tanning and currying buſineſſes in the uſual manner, on the loweſt terms, and gives the beſt price for dry and green hides, calf-ſkins, and bark fit for tanners uſe. 3 w

EDWARD SEPTON.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Maccubbin, ſon of Joſeph, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be paid, by

SARAH MACCUBBIN, adminiſtratrix.

Baltimore county, April 25, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency to diſcharge my perſon from imprisonment for debts which I am unable to pay. 8 w

GEORGE HENRY.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Zachariah Gray, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſte to make immediate payment.

SOPHIA GRAY, executrix.

On the thirteenth day of June next, the ſubſcriber intends expoſing to public ſale, at Upper Marlborough,

BETWEEN 1400 and 1500 acres of valuable land, in tracts of 212 to 235 acres, certified by the ſurveyor of the diſtrict in which they lay, to be of good quality and producing white and black oak, walnut, locuſt, aſh, &c. with a ſufficient proportion of meadow ground, which certificate will be ſhewn, alſo the patents delivered on the day of ſale; theſe lands are ſituated from one and a half to four miles off the Allegana river, which produces a variety of excellent fiſh, and at all times affords navigation for boats, and frequently for veſſels of three hundred ton, through which conveyance a ready ſale may always be made of any article of produce, they have likewiſe the benefit of the market at Fort-Pitt, which is not farther diſtant than ten miles, and ſo ſituated that no circumſtance can prevent its becoming, in a ſhort time, one of the moſt conſiderable towns within the United States, it being a key to the greater part of the Weſtern Country. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in one month from the day of ſale, and the remainder in two years, on giving bond with good ſecurity if required, but if the purchaſer will pay the remaining three fourths at the expiration of one month from the ſale, a diſcount will be allowed of one third of that ſum. t s

2 THOMAS HARWOOD, 3d.

May 24, 1786.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the 29th of June next, for ready money, at the ſubſcriber's houſe, on the mouth of South river, four miles from Annapolis,

VARIETY of houſehold furniture, conſiſting of tables, chairs, feather-beds and bedding, glaſs and china ware, kitchen and plantation utenſils, ſome corn and wheat, cooper's tools, cider caſks, about two hogſheads of tobacco unpacked; alſo a fine young ſaddle mare, with a few cows and hogs; likewiſe a parcel of books of approved authors, in Engliſh, French, and Latin, ſome of them adapted for the uſe of ſchools, all in good order, with many other articles not mentioned. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock.

2 MARY THOMAS.

Annapolis, April 26, 1786.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT ſeven hundred pounds ſterling coſt of goods, well aſſorted, and ſuitable to the ſeaſon. Likewiſe ſeveral young negro women, with and without children, late the property of James Tootell, deceaſed.

The ſtore houſe lately occupied by ſaid J. Tootell, to be rented, for terms apply to

2 JAMES WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis, May 19, 1786.

JOHN PETTY and Co.

Have for SALE,

A LARGE and elegant aſſortment of ſpring goods, which they are determined to diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms, for caſh, country produce, or ſtate certificates. 2 4 w

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JUST IMPORTED,

From London, in the ſhip Nonſuch, captain Johns,

A GENERAL aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, which will be ſold by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore, at Pig-Point, as uſual, for bills, caſh, or tobacco.

We are much obliged to our friends, and cuſtomers for their paſt favours, eſpecially thoſe who have been regular and punctual in payment, whom we ſhall be always ready to ſerve; and ſuch as have been neglectful on that important point, we hope will now, (or in the courſe of the ſummer) ſettle and pay without fail or further notice. w 3

2 THOMAS TILLARD,
EDWARD TILLARD.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

May 19, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Piſcataway, in Prince-George's county, on the fifth inſtant, a negro man named WILL, about five feet five or ſix inches high, twenty-two years of age, rather of the yellow caſt, his face is pretty full of bumps, he has a ſmall ſcar on his forehead; his apparel is a coarſe felt hat, upper jacket made of match-coat blankets, an under ditto of white woollen, with metal buttons marked U S A, a pair of half worn oſnabrig trouſers, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the above negro and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

t f SAMUEL EDELEN.

N. B. The above fellow has worked at the whip-ſaw, and can play on the violin.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Benſon, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the meeting houſe in the Fork of Patuxent, taken up as a ſtray, a gray GELDING, about thirteen hands high, ſeven years old, trots and canters, has no perceivable brand, and appears not to have been docked. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w 3

May 16, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cecil county intend petitioning the next general aſſembly, for a removal of the ſeat of juſtice from Charles-town, in ſaid county, to the Head of Elk.

The ſubſcriber has juſt imported, in the ſhip NONSUCH, captain JOHNS,

A LARGE and elegant aſſortment of ſuperb jewellery, among which are the following: faſhionable ſquare and ovel paſte, ſet ſhoe and knee buckles; gold lockets, rings, wires, pins, &c. gold and ſilver watches; gold watch keys; beautiful cornelian ſeals ſet in gold; beſt London gilt and high poliſhed ſteel chains; black ſilk watch ſtrings, with or without ornaments, and many other articles too tedious to mention. 2 3 w

STEPHEN CLARK.

Tuſculum, Montgomery county.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the friends of literature, that, having built an ample convenient houſe for the accommodation of his pupils, and employed a well qualified aſſiſtant, he will now take a larger number of young gentlemen under his care. In this ſchool are taught the Latin, Greek and Engliſh languages, radically with the greateſt exactneſs; together with the ſeveral polite arts and ſciences neceſſary in a complete education; particular attention is paid to the inſtruction of the pupils in oratory. The price of tuition is four guineas. Boarding and waſhing may be had in genteel families in the vicinity of this ſchool at ſeven pounds ten ſhillings. The ſubſcriber will take two or three more into his own family.

w 3 2 JAMES HUNT.

LANDED at the naval-office at the port of Patuxent, from on board the ſhip Sally, captain Edward Davis, from London, a BOX marked HMB, joined together, No. 6, containing merchandiſe. The owner is deſired to produce the invoice, pay the duties and other charges, and take the ſame, otherwiſe the goods will be ſold for payment thereof. 3 w

2 G. BISCOE, naval-officer.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, May 10, 1786.

WENT away from the ſubſcriber, about the firſt of March laſt, a yellow man named SIMON, about five feet eleven inches high, twenty-eight years of age, carries himſelf pretty erect, and of mild inſinuating manners; had on a jacket with ſleeves, and overalls of mixed bearſkin, a great coat of Bath coating nearly of a lead colour, with metal buttons, and faced with red baize; he was lately ſold as a blackſmith by Mr. Richard Watkins, near South river church; it is probable he may be in that neighbourhood, or about Annapolis, as Mr. Samuel Chaſe has his wife. The above reward will be given to any perſon delivering ſaid fellow to his maſter, by

3 w 2 DENNIS MAGRUDER.

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The laſt gentle hint.

WE have ſeveral times, by way of advertiſement, called on all thoſe indebted to us to appear and ſettle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions againſt thoſe who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the ſcarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and truſting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reaſonable and very moderate requiſitions; but we are now convinced that Job's ſtock of patience would not be ſufficient to bear with the tardineſs of the preſent day; we therefore now, for the *laſt time*, require all who owe us to come in and ſettle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us caſh, by or before the firſt day of June next. Thoſe who do not regard this notice may be aſſured that ſuits will be commenced without ceremony.

11 WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Doden, March 21, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 17th inſtant, a dark mulatto man named TONY, thirty-five years of age, a ſtout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a ſawyer; had on when he went away, a ſhort white cotton jacket and trouſers, a pair of country made ſhoes and ſtockings; he probably may paſs as a perſon permitted to hire himſelf, and now looking out for work, but no ſuch permiſſion is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow ſhall receive three pounds reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home from a diſtance.

11 WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well ſituated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from George-town on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaſer may ſuit himſelf as to quality. One half muſt be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe will pleaſe to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Cheſter-town, Kent county. 14

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for caſh only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are ſeveral women with one, two, and three children, ſeveral girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about ſixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will ſoon be ſerviceable, and ſold very reaſonable for caſh. Inquire of the printers. 10

May 1, 1786.

Lands for ſale.

BY virtue of an appointment from the chancellor of Maryland, and in conformity to ſeveral acts of the general aſſembly, the following parcels of land will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at public vendue, at my dwelling houſe, on Monday the third day of July next, and the ſale will be continued from day to day, to ſatisfy the juſt debts due from my father George Shipley, ſen. of Anne-Arundel county, viz. about 75 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, on the burnt houſe branch, near to Hardigan's tavern; whereon is a good mill ſeat; 215 acres, part of the tract whereon my father now lives, all in wood, whereon are about 60 acres of rich meadow ground; 110 acres, part of the above tract whereon Aſa Murphy now lives, there are ſome ſmall improvements on it; ſhould the above lands prove on the ſale of them to be inſufficient to pay the ſaid debts of my ſaid father, then there will be expoſed to ſale the remainder of my ſaid father's home tract, whereon he now lives, for the above purpoſe, and ſhould that be alſo inſufficient, there will alſo be expoſed to public ſale 328 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county. The terms of payment are, one third part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the end of one year from the day of ſale, with intereſt until paid, one third at the end of two years from the day of ſale, with intereſt until paid, and the other one third at the end of three years from the day of ſale, with intereſt from the day of ſale until paid. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required. Thoſe perſons who chooſe to view all or any of the above land before the day of ſale, will be ſhewn them by applying to the ſubſcriber, and ſhould the ſaid Monday, the third day of July next, prove wet or bad, in that caſe the ſale will begin on the very next fair day.

All perſons having juſt claims againſt my ſaid father George Shipley, ſen. are deſired to bring them in to me before the day of ſale that proviſion may be made for payment as ſoon as poſſible, and all thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment.

5 TALBOTT SHIPLEY, truſtee.

On the ſecond day of next June court, being the 20th day of the month, will be ſold at public ſale, to the higheſt bidder,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 432 acres, adjoining to the bay, between Great and Little Cove point, with an excellent fiſhing place thereon, particularly in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, and a remarkable fine ſpring of water contiguous to the bay ſide, where there is a good harbour and landing highly favourable for taking off timber, fence rails, and fire wood; on the above tract of land are two ſmall plantations, both including not more than 60 acres of cleared ground, the remainder abounding with well grown timber, oak, cheſnut, pine, &c. many of the latter ſufficiently large for ſhips maſts; alſo an excellent marſh, and a proportion of low ground that with little trouble might be made into good meadow; it is ſituated within two miles of colonel Fitzhugh's water mill, and not many more from a church. Any perſon may view the land before the day of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the mouth of Patuxent river. One year's credit will be given from the day of ſale for one half the purchaſe money, and three years credit for the other half, both without intereſt, in caſe the payments are punctually made within two months after they become due, otherwiſe the purchaſer to pay intereſt, and the bond liable to be put in ſuit for the recovery of principal and intereſt. The title of the land is indiſputable, and a general warranty will be given. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſer.

6 GEORGE ROURN.

February 21, 1786.

C U B,

Is in high perfection at the ſubſcriber's, and will cover the enſuing ſeaſon for ſix pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

IT is uſeleſs to inſert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the firſt ſtocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have ſhewn themſelves equal (if not ſuperior) to any running horſes on the continent; thoſe out of inferior mares are fit for ſervice of any kind.

I have good paſturage at two ſhillings and ſix-pence per week, and any gentleman may be ſupplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents.

7 WILLIAM COURTS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of James Tootell, late of Annapolis, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, and all thoſe who have any claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make them known to

5 JAMES WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH DOWSON, } acting adminiſtrators.

April 26, 1786.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Edward Hall, ſon of Henry, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in properly atteſted, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to

5 MARTHA HALL, adminiſtratrix.

Annapolis, May 17, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Packer, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make them known by the fifteenth of June next, as I am deſirous of making a final ſettlement.

2 MARY PACKER, adminiſtratrix.

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